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Latitalian

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Latitalian	
Type	Fusional
Alignment	Nominative-accusative
Head direction	
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	Yes
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Meta-information	
Progress	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%

Statistics	
Nouns	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Verbs	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Adjectives	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Syntax	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Words	hundreds of thousands of 1500

Creator	[[User:|]]

Latitalian is a version of Standard Italian simulating the way Italian would be spoken if it had inherited the morphology of Classical Latin. As such, the vocabulary and phonology are fully equivalent to that of Standard Italian, and only some differences in morphology and syntax occur. Furthermore, just like Latin and Italian, it is regularly written in the Latin script.

Grammar

Article

Like Italian, Latitalian possesses a definite and an indefinite article, whose declensions are as follows.

	Singular			**Plural**		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	il/le	la	lo	i/gli	le	la
Genitive	glio	glio	glio	ro	ro	ro
Dative	gli	gli	gli	li	li	li
Accusative	lon	lan	lo	i/gli	li	la
Ablative	lo	la	lo	li	li	li

Declension of the definite article (from Latin *ille)*

The nominative masculine singular is usually *il,* but becomes *le* before a cluster beginning in /s/ or a vowel. The same rule applies to the doublet i/gli.

All articles lose their final vowel is the next word starts in a vowel.

	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	un/unu	una	uno
Genitive	unio	unio	unio
Dative	uni	uni	uni
Accusative	uno	una	uno
Ablative	uno	una	uno

Declension of the indefinite article (from Latin *unus)*

Like for the definite article, the masculine nominative is *un,* but becomes *unu* before a cluster beginning in /s/. Additionally, all the articles become *un'* before a vowel except for the masculine nominative.

Latitalian does not preserve the partitive articles of Italian; in their place, a zero article is used.

Nouns

Latitalian inherits three of the five noun declensions of Latin: the fourth declension is fully absorbed into the second, and the fifth, like sometimes even happened in Latin, is fully absorbed into the first.

First declension

The first declension comprises the majority of feminine nouns and a few masculines. The declension is as follow, with the noun *casa* "house" as the example, from the root *cas-*.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	càs**a**	càs**e**
Genitive	càs**e**	cas**àro**
Dative	càs**e**	càs**evo**
Accusative	càs**a**	càs**i**
Vocative	càs**a**	càs**e**
Ablative	càs**a**	càs**evo**

Declension of *càsa*

Notice that because the regular "*-is*" ending of Latin would yield *-i* in Latitalian, the ending *-evo* (Latin *-ibus*) has been borrowed from the third declension. This same pattern is observed in masculine nouns of the second declension.

An exception is presented by words whose nominative is accented on the third-to-last syllable, where the ending is shortened to *-e*. For example, *tavola* "table" has dative plural *tavole* rather than **tavolevo*.

Other nouns with irregular dative-ablative plurals are *dea* ("goddess") and *figlia* ("daughter"), whose form is *deàvo* and *figliàvo* respectively.

Also notice that when the noun has a nominative singular in *-ia,* the declension is slightly altered. See as an example the noun *media* ("average"):

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mèdi**a**	mèdi**e**
Genitive	mèdi**e**	medi**àro**
Dative	mèdi**e**	medì**vo**
Accusative	mèdi**a**	mèd**i**
Vocative	mèdi**a**	mèdi**e**
Ablative	mèdi**a**	medì**vo**

Declension of *mèdia*

N.B. The accents in the tables are only meant to be a guide to pronunciation; in Latitalian, just like in Italian, they are only ever written in words with ultimate stress.

Second declension

The second declension comprises the majority of masculine nouns and the vast majority of neuter nouns (as Latitalian preserves the tripartite gender system of Latin). The declension is illustrated with the nouns *lagu* "lake" and *tetto* "roof". The dative and ablative plural follow the same rules as the second declension for masculine nouns.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	làg**u**	làgh**i**
Genitive	làgh**i**	lag**òro** (pronounced /la'goro/)
Dative	làg**o**	làgh**evo**
Accusative	làg**o**	làgh**i**
Vocative	làgh**e**	làgh**i**
Ablative	làg**o**	làgh**evo**

Declension of *làgu*

A small group of masculine nouns, deriving from Latin nouns in *-er,* have likewise a nominative and vocative singular *-er* instead of *-eru.* One example is *suocer.* Notice that in these nouns the -e- is always preserved, unlike Latin; nouns that in Latin lose the -e- are regularized, so that for example Latin *magister* yields *maestru.*

Additionally, the noun *diu* ("God") has a slightly irregular declension, which is shown below.

	Singular	Plural

Nominative	dì**u**	dè**i**
Genitive	dè**i**	dè**o**
Dative	dì**o**	dì**e**
Accusative	dì**o**	dè**i**
Vocative	dì**ve**	dè**i**
Ablative	dì**o**	dì**e**

Declension of *dìu*

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	tétt**o**	tétt**a**
Genitive	tétt**i**	tett**òro** (pronounced /tet'toro/)
Dative	tétt**o**	tétt**i**
Accusative	tétt**o**	tétt**a**
Vocative	tétt**o**	tétt**a**
Ablative	tétt**o**	tétt**i**

Declension of *tétto*

Notice that when a second declension noun ends in *-iu* or *-io* (in the nominative singular), the declension is altered to avoid contact of two /i/'s. As an example, see the declension of the nouns *geniu* ("genius") and *olio* ("oil"):

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	gèni**u**	gèn**i**
Genitive	gèn**i**	geni**òro**
Dative	gèni**o**	genì**vo**
Accusative	gèni**o**	gèn**i**
Vocative	gèn**i**	gèn**i**
Ablative	gèni**o**	genì**vo**

Declension of *gèniu*

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	òli**o**	òli**a**
Genitive	òl**i**	oli**òro**
Dative	òli**o**	òl**i**
Accusative	òli**o**	òli**a**
Vocative	òli**o**	òli**a**
Ablative	òli**o**	òl**i**

Declension of ò*lio*

Third declension

The third declension contains a sizable amount of nouns of all genders. Like in Latin, the declension is split into a masculine-feminine version, and a neuter version.

The most irregular form of these nouns is the nominative singular, which must respect the prescription of Italian phonotactics and thus not have a final consonant unless it's a liquid. All other forms are obtained by adding a suffix to a stem.

We'll first illustrate the endings through the example declension of *sol* ("sun") as a masculine noun and then *folgor* ("lightning") as a neuter noun, and then the rules to derive the nominative singular (and the genitive plural).

	Singular	**Plural**

Nominative	sol	sòl**i**
Genitive	sòl**i**	sòl**o**
Dative	sòl**i**	sòl**evo**
Accusative	sòl**e**	sòl**i**
Vocative	sol	sòl**i**
Ablative	sòl**e**	sòl**evo**

Declension of *sol*

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	fòlgor	fòlgor**a**
Genitive	fòlgor**i**	fòlgor**o**
Dative	fòlgor**i**	fòlgor**e**
Accusative	fòlgor	fòlgor**a**
Vocative	fòlgor	fòlgor**a**
Ablative	fòlgor**e**	fòlgor**e**

Declension of *fòlgor* /'folgor/

Notice that because this noun in ante-penult stressed, the ending *-evo* is truncated to *-e.*

When the stem ends in /t/, /d/, /l/ or /n/, those consonants palatalize in the genitive plural: for example, the noun *vìrtu* ("virtue") has genitive plural *virtùzio.*

As a rule, when deriving a nominative singular, all nouns with a stem ending in a stop or an affricate lose it: for example, the genitive singular *piedi* yields the nominative *piè* ("foot"). However, it must be noticed that some of these nouns may present a vowel change in the nominative singular: for example, the genitive singular *lìmiti* ("limit") yields the nominative *lìme.*

Nouns with a stem ending in /l/ and /r/ generally preserve it in the nominative singular; thus, while this was an oscillating phenomenon in Latin, nouns whose stem-final /s/ changed to /r/ due to rhotacism preserve this change throughout the declension (so that for example Latin *flos,* genitive *floris,* yields Latitalian *fior).* Notice that however, a small group of neuter nouns irregularly elides it: for example Latin *tempus* regularly yields *tempo,* though the Latitalian genitive remains to be *tempori.*

A more elaborate rule is reserved for stems in /n/. Masculine and feminine nouns generally have a nominative in *-o*, with regression of the stress and elision of the /n/. In the rest of the declension the /o/ may irregularly become /i/, for example from the nominative *uomo* ("man") we derive the genitive *uòmini;* and from the genitive *naziòni* ("nation") we derive the nominative *nàzio.*

A small group of nouns has irregular nominatives, which are listed below:

- **Pade,** genitive *padri*
- **Made,** genitive *madri*
- **Caro,** genitive *carni*
- **Cani,** genitive *cani*
- **Sede,** genitive *sedi*

Some nouns also have a nominative singular in *-i* and a genitive plural in *-io.* An example is *colli,* genitive singular *colli* and genitive plural *collio.*

Another group of nouns preserves the Latin genitive plural in *-io,* and when neuter, a nominative-accusative-vocative plural *-ia.* These also tend to have irregular nominative singulars; for example, the noun *nò* ("night") has genitive singular *notti* and genitive plural *nozzio.*

A few neuter nouns, finally, present a slightly different declension, which we illustrate here with the noun *mare* ("sea").

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Genitive	mar**i**	mar**io**
Dative	mar**i**	mar**evo**
Accusative	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Vocative	mar**e**	mar**ia**
Ablative	mar**i**	mar**evo**

Declension of *mare*

Adjectives

Like in Latin, adjectives have to agree with the corresponding noun in gender, number and case.

First-class adjectives

Like in Latin and Italian, adjectives are divided into two classes, where the first follows the second declension for the masculine and neuter gender and the first for the feminine. This can be easily observed in the example adjective *nuovo* ("new"):

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	nuòv**u**	nuòv**a**	nuòv**o**	nuòv**i**	nuòv**e**	nuòv**a**
Genitive	nuòv**i**	nuòv**e**	nuòv**i**	nuov**òro**	nuov**àro**	nuov**òro**
Dative	nuòv**o**	nuòv**e**	nuòv**o**	nuòv**evo**	nuòv**evo**	nuòv**i**
Accusative	nuòv**o**	nuòv**a**	nuòv**o**	nuòv**i**	nuòv**i**	nuòv**a**
Vocative	nuòv**e**	nuòv**a**	nuòv**o**	nuòv**i**	nuòv**e**	nuòv**a**
Ablative	nuòv**o**	nuòv**a**	nuòv**o**	nuòv**evo**	nuòv**evo**	nuòv**i**

Inflection of *nuòvo*

Just like in nouns, a few adjectives may have a nominative-vocative masculine singular in *-er.*

Additionally, again like in nouns, if the adjective ends in *-iu,* the -i- is lost whenever the suffix is *-i;* additionally, these adjectives have dative-ablatives masculine and feminine plurals in *-ìvo.*

Like in Italian, adjectives stressed on the antepenult syllable whose stem ends in a velar palatalize it in the nominative-accusative-vocative masculine plural. For example, the adjective *eticu* ("ethical") has a nominative masculine plural *etici* (but accusative feminine plural *etichi)*.

Like in Latin, any adjective can be used alone in the neuter to mean "X thing"; for example, the standalone adjective *lo buono* can mean "good thing".

Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives have a slightly irregular declension, which is presented below.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	miè**u**	mì**a**	mì**o**	miè**i**	mì**e**	mì**a**
Genitive	miè**i**	mì**e**	miè**i**	mi**òro**	mi**àro**	mi**òro**
Dative	mì**o**	mì**e**	mì**o**	m**ìvo**	m**ìvo**	miè**i**
Accusative	mì**o**	mì**a**	mì**o**	miè**i**	miè**i**	mì**a**
Vocative	m**ì**	mì**a**	mì**o**	miè**i**	mì**e**	mì**a**
Ablative	mì**o**	mì**a**	mì**o**	m**ìvo**	m**ìvo**	miè**i**

Inflection of *mièu*

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	tuò**u**	tù**a**	tù**o**	tuò**i**	tù**e**	tù**a**
Genitive	tuò**i**	tù**e**	tuò**i**	tu**òro**	tu**àro**	tu**òro**
Dative	tù**o**	tù**e**	tù**o**	tù**evo**	tù**evo**	tuò**i**
Accusative	tù**o**	tù**a**	tù**o**	tuò**i**	tuò**i**	tù**a**
Ablative	tù**o**	tù**a**	tù**o**	tù**evo**	tù**evo**	tuò**i**

Inflection of *tuòu*

The same pattern is followed by the adjective *suòu* ("his/her").

The adjectives *nostru*("our") and *vostru* ("your", "of y'all") decline regularly, while the adjective *loro* ("their") is indeclinable.

Pronominal adjectives

Latitalian inherits some pronominal adjectives from Latin, which are *altru* ("other"), *solu* ("alone"), *tuttu* ("all") and all the pronouns compounded from *unu,* such as *qualcunu* ("someone") and *nessunu* ("none").

Those decline regularly except that for all genders their genitive singular ending is *-ìo,* while the dative singular has *-i.* For example, *altru* has genitive singular *altrìo,* and dative singular *altri.*

Second-class adjectives

These adjectives follow the third declension. They are further divided into *two-way* and *one-way* adjectives (the three-way adjectives of Latin are regularly assimilated into two-way adjectives). Their declension is here illustrated with the two adjectives *forti* ("strong") and *vèlo* ("fast").

	Masculine/feminine		**Neuter**	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nominative	fort**i**	fort**i**	fort**e**	forz**ia**
Genitive	fort**i**	forz**io**	fort**i**	forz**ia**
Dative	fort**i**	fort**evo**	fort**i**	fort**evo**
Accusative	fort**e**	fort**i**	fort**e**	forz**ia**
Vocative	fort**i**	fort**i**	fort**e**	forz**ia**
Ablative	fort**i**	fort**evo**	fort**i**	fort**evo**

Declension of *forti* (two-way)

	Masculine/feminine		**Neuter**	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nominative	vèlo	velòc**i**	vèlo	velòc**ia**
Genitive	velòc**i**	velòc**io**	velòc**i**	velòc**io**
Dative	velòc**i**	velòc**evo**	velòc**i**	velòc**evo**
Accusative	velòc**e**	velòc**i**	vèlo	velòc**ia**
Vocative	vèlo	velòc**i**	vèlo	velòc**ia**
Ablative	velòc**i**	velòc**evo**	velòc**i**	velòc**evo**

Declension of *vèlo*

Notice that adjectives stressed on the antepenult move the stress forward in the genitive plural and the neuter nominative-accusative-vocative plural. So the adjective *tèssile* ("related to fabric, to weaving") has genitive plural *tessìlio.*

Comparative

Latitalian preserves the Latin synthetic comparative, formed by means of a suffix *-ior, -io,* which then declines like a third declension noun. Just like in nouns, if the stem ends in a dental stop, this is palatalized: so the adjective *forte* has a comparative *forzior.* The same happens with stems in a velar with antepenult stress, where the stress also moves forward: *miticu* ("fantastic, mythical") has *mitìcior,* but *sporco* ("dirty") has *sporchior.* The movement of the stress actually happens with all antepenult-stressed adjectives.

The comparative, other than its primary comparison function, also serves as a mild intensifier (see the English adverbs "pretty", "somewhat").

The declension of the comparative is hereby illustrated with the adjective *basso* ("low, short").

	Masculine/feminine		**Neuter**	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nominative	bàss**ior**	bass**iòri**	bàss**io**	bass**iòra**
Genitive	bass**iòri**	bass**iòro**	bass**iòri**	bass**iòro**
Dative	bass**iòri**	bass**iòrevo**	bass**iòri**	bass**iòrevo**

Accusative	bassi**òre**	bassi**òri**	bàssi**o**	bassi**òra**
Vocative	bàssi**or**	bassi**òri**	bàssi**o**	bassi**òra**
Ablative	bassi**òre**	bassi**òrevo**	bassi**òre**	bassi**òrevo**

Comparative of *basso*

N.B. The <o> of these suffixes when stressed, deriving from Latin long /o:/, is always pronounced as closed /o/.

Nouns ending in the suffixes *-ficu* and *-volu* add an infix *-enz-* before the comparative suffix: thus, the adjectives *magnificu* ("magnificient") and *benevolu* ("generous, of good heart") have comparatives *magnificènzior* and *benevolènzior.*

Also notice that the adjectives *buonu, cattivu, grandi, piccolu* e *moltu* have the irregular comparatives *miglior, peggior, maggior, minor* and *più* (genitive *piuri).*

Adjectives with a stem ending in a vowel have no synthetic comparative, and in its place the adverb *più* is used.

Latitalian preserves two way of translating "than". The first, inherited by Italian, is the use of a particle plus a noun in the same case as the adjective. This particle is *di* for the nominative, accusative and vocative, while it is *che* for the genitive, dative and ablative. The second way, inherited by Latin, is to substitute the construction *di*+noun with the bare noun in the ablative case.

Superlative

The superlative, which also exists in Italian, is used in Latitalian the way it is in Latin, that is, both as an absolute superlative and a relative superlative (and in this latter case the noun also gains a definite article).

It is formed through the suffix *-issimu* and inflects regularly as a first-class adjective. For example the adjective *bellu* ("beautiful") has superlative *bellissimu.* The superlative is however more irregular than the comparative; the exceptions are listed below.

- Adjectives with a masculine nominative singular in *-er* or *-ri* use a suffix *-errimu:* thus *miser* and *acri* have superlatives *miserrimu* and *acerrimu.*
- The six adjectives *facili, difficili, simili, dissimili, umili* and *gracili* have superlatives *facillimu, difficillimu, simillimu, dissimillimu, umillimu* and *gracillimu*.
- Adjectives with the suffixes *-ficu* and *-volu* use a suffix *-ficentissimu* and *-volentissimu: magnificentissimu, benevolentissimu.*
- The adjectives *buonu, cattivu, grandi, piccolu* and *moltu* have superlatives *ottimu, pessimu, massimu, minimu* and *plurimu.*
- Adjectives whose stem ends in a vowel have no synthetic superlative, and in its place the locution "article+*più"* is used before the noun.

Demonstratives

Latitalian uses two demonstratives, a proximal *queste* ("this") and a distal *quelle* ("that"). The declension is similar to that of the determinative article; it is illustrated below.

	Singular			**Plural**		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	queste	questa	questo	questi	queste	questa
Genitive	questìo	questìo	questìo	questòro	questàro	questòro
Dative	questi	questi	questi	questevo	questevo	questevo
Accusative	questo	questa	questo	questi	questi	questa
Ablative	questo	questa	questo	questevo	questevo	questevo

Declension of *queste*

	Singular			**Plural**		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	quelle	quella	quello	quelli	quelle	quella
Genitive	quellìo	quellìo	quellìo	quellòro	quellàro	quellòro
Dative	quelli	quelli	quelli	quellevo	quellevo	quellevo
Accusative	quello	quella	quello	quelli	quelli	quella
Ablative	quello	quella	quello	quellevo	quellevo	quellevo

Declension of *quelle*

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Like in Italian, pronouns can have two forms, a full form and a clitic form; and like in Latin, these forms decline for case. Like in Italian, but unlike in Latin, the third person distinguishes a reflexive and a non-reflexive form. The nominative has no clitic forms, as these are simply indicated by dropping the pronoun. Their declension is given as following:

	Full						**Clitic**			
	Nominative	**Genitive**	**Dative**	**Accusative**	**Vocative**	**Ablative**	**Genitive**	**Dative**	**Accusative**	**Ablative**
First person singular	ìo	mèi	mì	mé		mé	me	mi	mi	me
Second person singular	tu	tùi	téve	té	tu	té	tu	ti	ti	te
Third person reflexive		sùi	séve	sé		sé	su	si	si	se
Third person singular masculine non-reflexive	egli	églio	égli	lui		lùo	glio	gli	lon	lo
Third person singular feminine non-reflexive	ella	églio	égli	lei		lèo	glio	le	lan	la
Third person singular neuter non-reflexive	éllo	églio	égli	éllo		éllo	glio	gli	lo	lo
First person plural	noi	nostri	nove /'nove/	noi		nove	no	ci	ci	no
Second person plural	voi	vostri	vove	voi		vove	vo	vi	vi	vo
Third person masculine plural	essi	essòro	éssevo	essi		éssevo	lor	gli	li	gli
Third person feminine plural	esse	essàro	éssevo	essi		éssevo	lar	gli	le	gli
Third person neuter plural	essa	essòro	éssevo	essa		éssevo	lor	gli	la	gli

Personal pronouns

Just like in Italian, a genitive/dative/ablative clitic can be followed by an accusative clitic. In that case, the form *gli* becomes *glie*.

Relative pronoun

The relative pronoun agrees in number and gender with the antecedent, while it is independetly declined for case, depending on its function within the relative clause. Its inflection is given below:

	Singular			**Plural**		
	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
Nominative	chi	che	co	chi	che	che
Genitivo	cùo	cùo	cùo	coro	caro	coro
Dative	cui	cui	cui	chévo	chévo	chévo
Accusative	chen	can	co	chi	chi	che
Ablative	co	ca	co	chévo	chévo	chévo

Relative

Similarly to Latin and Italian, provided it is in the same case, the pronoun can be present in two different clauses; if not, a demonstrative must be added. See the sentence *chi parla canta* ("who talks, sings"), where *chi* is a nominative for both verbs, contrasting with *quelle cui parlavo cantava* ("the one I talked to sang"), where the pronoun can't be a nominative and a dative at the same time.

The *nexus relativus* is permitted in Latitalian: the relative pronoun can be used at the start of a sentence, with the same meaning as "and+third person pronoun".

Interrogatives

The three main interrogative words are *chi?* ("who?"), *che?* ("what?"), and the adjective *chi* or *quali* ("which"). Of the three, *quali* is declined like a regular second-class adjective, while *chi* has the same inflection as the nominative pronoun; *che* only has the nominative and the accusative, with the indirect cases being supplied by the circumlocutions *cuo cose, cui cose, ca cosa.* Only *chi,* of these, has a full inflection, which is *chi, cuio, cui, che, co.* These words can be reinforced with a suffix *-na: china, chena, càrona.*

Latitalian also preserves, along with normal Italian interrogative words, the interrogative *utru?* ("which of the two?", which, unlike Latin, is declined like a regular first-class adjective), *còtu?* ("which of this series?", again with a first-class-adjective inflection) and *téni?* ("how many each?", a distributive interrogative).

Numerals

Latitalian generally preserves the same cardinal and ordinal numbers as Italian. However, it also inherits from Latin the *distributive* and *adverbial* numerals.

The distributive numerals, with the meaning of "[number] each", are formed by adding the suffix *-éni,* like in *undiceni* ("eleven each") and are declined as plural first-class adjectives. The numbers from one to six are irregular, and have distributives *singoli, bini, terni, quaterni, quini, sèni.*

The adverbial numerals, with the meaning of "[number] times", are formed with the suffix *-ie,* like in *nòvie* ("nine times"). Again, the numbers from one to six are irregular, and their adverbials are *sème, bésbe* (Latin *bisbis), tèrte* (Latin *terter), quate, cinchie, sessie.*

Notably, unlike Italian, the numbers *due* ("two") and *tre* ("three") are inflected. Their inflection is given as following:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	due	due	due
Genitive	duoro	duaro	duoro
Dative	duovo	duavo	duovo
Accusative	dui	dui	due
Ablative	duovo	duavo	duovo

Inflection of *due*

	Masculine and feminine	Neuter
Nominative	tre	trìa
Genitive	trìo	trìo
Dative	trévo	trévo
Accusative	tre	trìa
Ablative	trévo	trévo

Inflection of *tre*

Adverbs

Unexpectedly, Latitalian preserves the Italian suffix for deriving adverbs from adjectives, which is *-amente* for first-class adjectives and *-emente/-mente (*after a liquid) for second-class adjectives. The corresponding comparative affix is *-iormente* and the superlative affix, like in Italian, is *-issimamente.* Adverbs follow the same irregularities as adjectives in this regard: so for example from *facili* we derive the adverb *facilmente,* comparative *facigliormente* and superlative *facillimamente.*

Particles

Conjunctions

By and large Latitalian preserves the same coordinating and subordinating conjunctions as Italian, with some differences.

- The Latin enclitic conjunction *-que* is preserved as *-che.* This clitic has the property of attracting the stress directly to the syllable preceding it, and it also does not attach to articles. So for example *e la casa* can become *la casàche.*
- Other than *o* (from Latin *aut),* Latitalian also preserves a conjunction *ve* (from Latin *vel),* with the same difference in meaning.
- The enclitic *-ve* is also preserved. Like *-che,* it attracts the stress.
- *O* can also be a subordinating conjunction (from Latin *ut).* Its negative equivalent is *ni.*
- *Con* is also used as a conjunction in the costruction of the narrative *con.*

Notice that Latitalian also preserves the absolute ablative construction, which doesn't require conjunctions.

Prepositions

Latitalian preserves the same prepositions as Italian; however, some of them have slightly more restricted meanings, and like in Latin, each commands a specific case. A list is given below.

- *a* ("to") and all its compounds take the accusative. Notice that in some Italian uses it is substituted by the bare dative or ablative.
- *contro* ("against") takes the accusative.
- *con* ("with") takes the ablative.
- *da* ("from") takes the ablative. Notice that in some uses it is substituted by the ablative.
- *di* ("of") takes the ablative. In some uses it is substituted by the genitive.
- *dopo* ("after") takes the accusative.
- *durante* ("during") takes the ablative.
- *fra/tra* ("between") takes the accusative.
- *in* ("in") may take either the accusative or the ablative depending on meaning.
- *per* ("for") takes the accusative. It is sometimes substituted by the bare dative.
- *presso* takes the accusative.
- *senza* ("without") takes the ablative.
- *su, sopra* and *sotto* all take the accusative.

Verbs

Verbs in Latitalian conjugate according to nine moods, six tenses, three persons, two numbers and two voices.

The moods are:

- *indicative,* indicating a factual, real event; its use mirrors the one of Latin and Italian;
- *subjunctive,* indicating a subjective or non-real condition; it is mostly used like in Italian, although this will be better explained in the syntax chapter;
- *conditional,* indicating the consequence of a hypothetical, mirroring the Italian use;
- *imperative,* expressing a command, like in Italian and Latin;
- *infinitive,* which acts as a verbal noun, although its use will be better explained in the syntax chapter, and which has as its inflection the *gerund* (which, unlike in Italian, doesn't then act as a progressive marker);
- *participle,* which acts as a substantivizable deverbal adjective, like in Latin;
- *gerundive,* which is a deverbal adjective expressing necessity; its use will be explained in the syntax chapter;
- *supine,* whose use mirrors Latin and is rather circumscribed, and will be explained in the syntax chapter.

The tenses are *present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect* and *plufuture,* which are used in the same ways as Latin. The persons are *first, second* and *third,* distinguished as singular or plural, working exactly as in Italian and Latin. The voice can be, like in Latin, *active* or *passive;* notice that the synthetic passive also substitutes the Italian impersonal construction with *si,* and also a lot of reflexive verbs.

Specifically, the tenses belong either to the *imperfect set* (present, imperfect and future) or to the *perfect set* (perfect, pluperfect and plufuture), which largely express an aspectual distinction.

Latitalian also exhibits *deponent verbs,* which are always used in the passive voice even though they don't indicate an action being received; they also often substitute the reflexive verbs of Italian.

Each verb in Latitalian has three stems, alternating throughout the conjugation. There are three possible conjugation classes, like in Italian. Their conjugation is explained below.

Tenses from the present stem (imperfect set)

The conjugation is showcased through the verbs *portare* ("to bring"), *prendere* ("to take") and *capire* ("to understand").

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**
Active indicative present	port**o**	port**i**	port**a**	port**iàmo**	portà**te**	port**ano**
Passive indicative present	port**or**/port**u**	port**are**	port**àtor**/port**àtu**	port**àmor**/port**àmu**	port**àme**	port**àntor**/port**àntu**
Active indicative imperfect	port**avo**	port**avi**	port**ava**	port**avamo**	portav**ate**	port**avano**

Passive indicative imperfect	port**àvor**/port**àvu**	port**avàre**	port**avàtor**/port**avàtu**	port**avàmor**/port**avàmu**	port**avàme**	port**avàntor**/port**avàntu**
Active indicative future	port**erò**	port**erai**	port**erà**	port**eremo**	port**erete**	port**eranno**
Passive indicative future	port**eriò**	port**eriai**	port**erià**	port**eriemo**	port**eriete**	port**erianno**
Active subjunctive present	port**i**	port**i**	port**i**	port**iamo**	port**iate**	port**ino**
Passive subjunctive present	port**ir**/port**e**	port**ìre**	port**ìtor**/port**ìtu**	port**ìmor**/port**ìmu**	port**ìme**	port**ìntor**/port**ìntu**
Active subjunctive imperfect	port**àri**	port**àri**	port**àri**	port**arìmo**	port**arìte**	port**àrino**
Passive subjunctive imperfect	port**àrir**/port**àre**	port**arìre**	port**arìtor**/port**arìtu**	port**arìmor**/port**arìmu**	port**arìme**	port**àrintor**/port**àrintu**
Active conditional present	port**erei**	port**eresti**	port**erebbe**	port**eremmo**	port**ereste**	port**erebbero**
Passive conditional present	port**erièi**	port**eriésti**	port**erièbbe**	port**eriémmo**	port**eriéste**	port**erièbbero**
Imperative present		port**a**			port**ate**	
Imperative future		port**àto**	port**àto**		port**atòte**	port**ànto**

Imperfect tenses in the first conjugation

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Secondo person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**
Active indicative present	prend**o**	prend**i**	prend**e**	prend**iamo**	prend**ete**	prend**ono**
Passive indicative present	prend**or**/prend**u**	prend**ere**	prend**etor**/prend**etu**	prend**emor**/prend**emu**	prend**éme**	prend**ontor**/pren
Active indicative imperfect	prend**evo**	prend**evi**	prend**eva**	prend**evamo**	prend**evate**	prend**evano**
Passive indicative imperfect	prend**evor**/prend**evu**	prend**evàre**	prend**evàtor**/prend**evàtu**	prend**evamor**/prend**evamu**	prend**evàme**	prend**evantor**/pr
Active indicative future	prend**erò**	prend**erai**	prend**erà**	prend**eremo**	prend**erete**	prend**eranno**
Passive indicative future	prend**iò**	prend**iai**	prend**ià**	prend**iémo**	prend**iéte**	prend**ianno**
Active subjunctive present	prend**a**	prend**a**	prend**a**	prend**iamo**	prend**iate**	prend**ano**
Passive subjunctive present	prend**ar**/prend**o**	prend**àre**	prend**àtor**/prend**àtu**	prend**amor**/prend**amu**	prend**àme**	prend**antor**/pren

Active subjunctive imperfect	prend**eri**	prend**eri**	prend**eri**	prend**erìmo**	prend**erìte**	prend**érino**
Passive subjunctive imperfect	prend**erir**/prend**ere**	prend**erìre**	prend**erìtor**/prend**erìtu**	prend**erìmor**/prend**erìmu**	prend**erìme**	prend**erintor**/pre
Active conditional present	prend**erei**	prend**eresti**	prend**erebbe**	prend**eremmo**	prend**ereste**	prend**erebbero**
Passive conditional present	prend**ièi**	prend**iesti**	prend**ièbbe**	prend**iémmo**	prend**ieste**	prend**ièbbero**
Imperative present		prend**i**			prend**ete**	
Imperative future		prend**éto**	prend**éto**		prend**etòte**	prend**onto**

Imperfect tenses in the second conjugation

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**
Active indicative present	capi**sco**	capi**sci**	capi**sce**	capi**amo**	capi**te**	capi**scono**
Passive indicative present	capi**scor**/capi**scu**	capì**scere**	capì**scitor**/capì**scitu**	capì**mor**/capì**mu**	capì**me**	capi**scontor**/capi**scontu**
Active indicative imperfect	capi**vo**	capi**vi**	capi**va**	capi**vamo**	capi**vate**	capi**vano**
Passive indicative imperfect	capi**vor**/capi**vu**	capi**vàre**	capi**vàtor**/capi**vàtu**	capi**vamor**/capi**vamu**	capi**vàme**	capi**vantor**/capi**vantu**
Active indicative future	capi**rò**	capi**rai**	capi**rà**	capi**remo**	capi**rete**	capi**ranno**
Passive indicative future	capi**riò**	capi**riai**	capi**rià**	capi**riemo**	capi**riete**	capi**rianno**
Active subjunctive present	capi**sca**	capi**sca**	capi**sca**	capi**amo**	capi**ate**	capi**scano**
Passive subjunctive present	capi**scar**/capi**sco**	capi**scàre**	capi**scàtor**/capi**scàtu**	capi**amor**/capi**amu**	capi**àme**	capi**scantor**/capi**scantu**
Active subjunctive imperfect	capi**ri**	capi**ri**	capi**ri**	capi**rìmo**	capi**rìte**	capì**rino**
Active conditional present	capi**rei**	capi**resti**	capi**rebbe**	capi**remmo**	capi**reste**	capi**rebbero**
Passive conditional present	capi**rièi**	capi**riesti**	capi**rièbbe**	capi**riemmo**	capi**rieste**	capi**rièbbero**
Imperative present		capi**sci**			capi**te**	
Imperative future		capi**to**	capi**to**		capi**tòte**	capi**onto**

Imperfect tenses in the third conjugation

Tenses from the perfect stem (perfect set)

Formation of the perfect stem

Perfect tenses are derived by adding suffixes to the *perfect stem,* which is unique for each verb. However, the vast majority of perfects can be assimilated to the following types:

- *Invariant perfect:* this is the case for almost all verbs in the first and third conjugation, whereby no affix is used to mark the perfect.
- *Irregular perfect:* a few verbs have perfects which are specific to that verb; more in the irregular verbs section.
- *Sigmatic perfect:* the perfect is marked by an affix -s-, most often in the second conjugation. The affix can often cause previous consonant clusters to be deleted.
- *Apophonic perfect:* the perfect is marked by changing the thematic vowel.

Conjugation

The conjugation is showcased with the same verbs as in the imperfect tenses.

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**
Active indicative perfect	port**ai**	port**asti**	port**ò**	port**ammo**	port**aste**	port**arono**
Active indicative pluperfect	port**àro**	port**àri**	port**àra**	port**aràmo**	port**aràte**	port**àrano**
Active indicative plufuture	port**àvero**	port**àveri**	port**àvera**	port**averàmo**	port**averàte**	port**àverano**
Active subjunctive perfect	port**àvero**	port**àveri**	port**àvera**	port**averàmo**	port**averàte**	port**àverano**
Active subjunctive pluperfect	port**assi**	port**assi**	port**asse**	port**assimo**	port**aste**	port**assero**
Active conditional perfect	port**assèi**	port**assésti**	port**assèbbe**	port**assemmo**	port**asseste**	port**assèbbero**

Inflection in the perfect tenses of *portare* (first conjugation, invariant perfect)

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**
Active indicative perfect	pres**i**	pres**isti**	pres**e**	pres**imo**	pres**iste**	pres**ero**
Active indicative pluperfect	pres**ero**	pres**eri**	pres**era**	pres**eràmo**	pres**eràte**	pres**èrano**
Active indicative plufuture	pres**évero**	pres**éveri**	pres**évera**	pres**everàmo**	pres**everàte**	pres**éverono**
Active subjunctive perfect	pres**évero**	pres**éveri**	pres**évera**	pres**everàmo**	pres**everàte**	pres**éverono**
Active subjunctive pluperfect	pres**éssi**	pres**éssi**	pres**ésse**	pres**éssimo**	pres**este**	pres**éssero**
Active conditional perfect	pres**essèi**	pres**essesti**	pres**essèbbe**	pres**essemmo**	pres**esseste**	pres**essèbbero**

Inflection in the perfect tenses of *prendere* (second conjugation, sigmatic perfect)

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**
Active indicative perfect	capì**i**	cap**isti**	capì	cap**immo**	cap**iste**	cap**irono**
Active indicative pluperfect	capì**ro**	capì**ri**	capì**ra**	cap**iràmo**	cap**iràte**	capì**rano**
Active indicative plufuture	capì**vero**	capì**veri**	capì**vera**	cap**iveràmo**	cap**iveràte**	capì**verono**
Active subjunctive perfect	capì**vero**	capì**veri**	capì**vera**	cap**iveràmo**	cap**iveràte**	capì**verono**
Active subjunctive pluperfect	cap**issi**	cap**issi**	cap**isse**	cap**issimo**	cap**iste**	cap**issero**
Active conditional perfect	cap**issèi**	cap**issesti**	cap**issèbbe**	cap**issemmo**	cap**isseste**	cap**issèbbero**

Inflection in the perfect tenses of *capire* (third conjugation, invariant perfect)

Tenses from the supine stem

The supine stem is used to form the participle, the supine, and also the passive voice of the perfect tenses. The participle is better explained below; in this section we'll showcase the conjugation of the verb *portare* in the passive perfect tenses. For simplilcity, we'll only use the masculine forms; notice that the participle changes gender and number according to the subject.

	Singular			**Plural**		
	First person	**Second person**	**Third person**	**First person**	**Second person**	**Third person**

Passive indicative perfect	sono portatu	sei portatu	è portatu	siamo portati	siete portati	sono portati
Passive indicative pluperfect	ero portatu	eri portatu	era portatu	eravamo portati	eravate portati	erano portati
Passive indicative plufuture	sarò portatu	sarai portatu	sarà portatu	saremo portati	sarete portati	saranno portati
Passive subjunctive perfect	sia portatu	sia portatu	sia portatu	siamo portati	siate portati	siano portati
Passive subjunctive pluperfect	fossi portatu	fossi portatu	fosse portatu	fossimo portati	foste portati	fossero portati
Passive conditional perfect	sarei portatu	saresti portatu	sarebbe portatu	saremmo portati	sareste portati	sarebbero portati

Inflection of *portare* in the passive perfect tenses

Non-finite moods

Formation of the supine stem

- Verbs with an invariant perfect generally have an affix -t-. This takes the form *-at-* in the first conjugation, *-ut-* in the second conjugation and *-it-* in the third conjugation.
- Verbs with a sigmatic perfect can either have the same suffix -s- (the supine stem is like the perfect stem), or a suffix -t- without a vowel, which is also typical of verbs with irregular perfects and apophonic perfects. Because in this case the suffix -t- isn't attached to a vowel, it can trigger regressive assimilation of the preceding consonant.

Conjugation

The participle

The present (active participle) is formed by adding the suffix *-nt* preceded by a thematic vowel to the present stem: *portan, prenden, capien.* The word is declined as a one-way second-class adjective, with genitive *-nti: portanti, prendenti, capienti.*

The past (passive) participle is formed by adding to the supine stem the bare suffix *-u,* and then declining it as a first-class adjective: *portatu, presu, capitu.*

The future (active) participle is formed by adding to the supine stem the suffix *-ùru,* which is then again declined as a first-class adjective: *portaturu, presuru, capituru.*

Infinitive

The conjugation of the infinitive is showcased here with the usual three verbs.

	Present	**Perfect**	**Future**
Active	port**are**	port**asse**	essere portaturu
Passive	port**ari**	essere portatu	andari portato

Infinitives of *portare*

	Present	**Perfect**	**Future**
Active	prend**ere**	pres**ésse**	essere presuru
Passive	prend**eri**	essere presu	andari preso

Infinitives of *prendere*

	Present	**Perfect**	**Future**
Active	cap**ire**	cap**isse**	essere capituru
Passive	cap**iri**	essere capitu	andari capito

Infinitives of *capire*

The declension of the present active infinitive is given by the gerund. The gerund has the same forms as the neuter gerundive. The gerundive is formed by adding to the present stem plus a thematic vowel the suffix *-ndu,* which is declined as a first-class adjective: *portandu, prendendu, capiendu.* It has the same usage as Latin.

Supine

The supine has the same usage as Latin. The forms are equivalent to the accusative singular of the masculine perfect participle for the active supine and to the nominative for the passive supine: *portato/portatu, preso/presu, capito/capitu.*

Example text

As a sample text, a translation of the first eleven verses of the Aeneid is given.

Virgili Eneis

L'arma lon uomineche canto, Troie chi primu dalla regione 1 Italia, lo fato esul, li Laviniche venne 2 spiaggi, molto egli per terri è sballottolatu e l'alto 3 la forza ro divinoro per lan memore glio feroci Giunoni ira; 4 anche molta e lan guerra soffrì, mentre fondare lan Cittate, 5 portare gli dei gli Lazio, una stirpe da ca lan Latina, 6 i padriche Albani, e glio alte la mura Rome. 7 Musa, ricordami la motiva, co numine colpito, 8 cove addolorata, la regina ro deo così tanti peripezii passare 9 un'insigni onore uomini, tanti compiere fatichi 10 gli imposevera. Così tanti hanno gli animi celesti rabbi? 11